

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

N°. 2946

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$100,000

LONDON: Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office 25, Cockspur Street,

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " " 31 "

3 " " 31 "

IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$100,000

Head Office:—Hongkong.

Court of Directors:—Chow Tung Shang, Esq., Chan Kit Shan, Esq., W. Wotton, Esq., C. J. Hirst, Esq., Quan Hoi Chuen, Esq., A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter & Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam, G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.

Hill Fu Yuen, Esq. | Lin Kuan Keng, Esq.

Ma Ke Tchong, Esq. | Chu Ming Shing, Esq.

Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1166]

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £1,000,000. The Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against LIFE AND LIFE AT CURRENT RATES.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Hongkong, in July, 1891. [165]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: TAELS 600,000. } \$63,333.33.
EQUAL TO \$31,666.66.
RESERVE FUND \$31,666.66.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lai Sing, Esq. | Lo Yew, Moon, Esq.

Lou Tso Shan, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, R. & A. PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1178]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, OFFICE ROAD, WISE, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1181]

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day commenced Business as MERCHANT, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and AUCTIONEER, under the Style of GORDON & CO.

A. G. GORDON, Hongkong, 21st August, 1891. [1187]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL," "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., &c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCOES.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Hongkong, 17th July, 1891. [1193]

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Hongkong, 17th July, 1891. [1193]

NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEL, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 2, DUDD STREET, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. [1195]

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, NO. 41.

NOTICE is hereby given that TO-MORROW, the 17th instant (8th moon 15th day) being the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs Office, Hulk and Station.

All Examination of cargo and clearances of Junks will be suspended on that date.

J. McLEAVY BROWN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon & District.

Custom House, Kowloon, 10th September, 1891. [1211]

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 17th September, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1153]

BOARD AND LODGING.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN BOARDERS, at 79, Wyndham Street Apply to

MRS. SWANSTON, Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1209]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF 1851.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Collectors if any, to the Undersigned ALEXANDER GRANT GORDON, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Collectors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1891.

A. G. GORDON, Liquidator.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 10th inst., viz.:

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Wheeler of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2. That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part, and the Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and exercised under the provisions of Section CXLIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1213]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB held in the CITY HALL on Friday, the 11th September instant, the following Special Resolution was submitted to the Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club and passed.

"That Mr. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH shall be expelled from the Hongkong Jockey Club under Rule 10."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB to Confirm the above Special Resolution will be held in the City Hall on SATURDAY, the 26th September instant, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Stewards,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1218]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practice at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley miles; and 7 rounds and one eight shot at each distance, the desire that all scores made in to the Society shall be sent in to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 3 practice.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1218]

NOTICE.

PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1000 Prints 1000 are gaily lighted to

reduce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from 50 to 120.

LIFE-SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

BOOKS MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the

East Indies are always ready.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1218]

NOTICE.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS

SINGLE TERAI HATS

(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1218]

NOTICE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

NOW ON VIEW.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1218]

NOTICE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1218]

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NOTICE.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS & AERATED
WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

OUR WATERS are sent out in Bottles of a distinctive AMBER COLOUR, bearing our proprietary name on Bottle, Label and Cork.

The SODA WATER is always sent out in the largest sized bottles made.

The WOODEN CAPSULES over the corks correspond to the colour of the label, so that if a label is detached from a box, or otherwise, the contents can be distinguished without opening the bottle.

SYPHONS—White or Azurine—with name engraved on glass and metal.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER
SEEDS,
SEASON 1891-92.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF OUR SUPPLY
OF

GARDEN SEEDS

For the Season has arrived, and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to only state the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 5% discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5% discount.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10lb each.....\$1.50.
" Bags 23lb 4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"
LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ICHANG OUTBREAK.

LONDON, September 7th.
During the recent outbreak at Ichang the British Consulate was destroyed; a French gun-boat has been dispatched to that port with instructions to act decisively.

THE CHILI REVOLT.
The town of Coquimbo has yielded to the insurgents, and a Provisional Government has been formed at Santiago.

THE CHILIAN REFUGEES.
September 8th.
The German Admiral has refused to surrender any of ex-President Balmaceda's refugees, except under orders from the Emperor William.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Takao* left Monday 1st this port, on the 12th inst.

"My God, *affine ambition*!" "Well, it's always feeling that you want to do something that you know you can't."

Messrs. Duffell, Cawill & Co. inform us that the "Ship, the *Corduroy*," from London, April 1st, 1891, is now at Hongkong.

Mr. Buggs—"I do believe in entire confidence between man and wife. Now I tell my wife everything that happens."

Mr. Juggs—"That's nothing—why, I tell my wife lots of things that never happen!"

At Bangkok, on the 2nd inst., the Teutons of that place mustered in great force at the German Club to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Sedan. When our deserts, but still highly regarded German friends will meet at the Germania to celebrate the *Telegraph's* Sedan, is still enshrouded in the womb of futurity.

Says the *Bangkok Times* of the 5th inst.—Telegraphic information was received here yesterday from Chiangmai to the effect that the river there has risen 3 feet during the past week, and numerous fleets of rice-laden cargo-boats are daily passing that city *en route* to Bangkok. Rain, too, it is added, has recently been very plentiful in the upper Menam districts.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens to-morrow, from 8.30 to 10 p.m.—

Overture....."William Tell".....Rental.

....."A Summer Night's Dream".....Fall.

....."Cavilas".....Schubert.

....."The Fairy King".....O'Keefe.

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED.

Muggs (An Editor, but illiterate)—"Buggs, do you still indulge with a 'c' or an 's'?"

Buggs (a clerk, fresh and breezy)—"Dammit."

Muggs—All the men I ever had except you, knew how to spell.

Buggs—So did all the bosses I ever had. (Exit at the double).

WHEN the lion lies down with the lamb etc. The foundation stone of a new R. C. cathedral at Talat-noi, Bangkok is to be laid some time next month, and it is rumoured, by a Prince of the blood. The Siamese ceremony is to be conducted with great pomp; an especially pure white elephant having been captured for the purpose of performing upon the occasion.

The Singapore *Free Press*, freely expresses the opinion that—"something must be wrong with the *Hongkong Daily Press*." We think so, too. But the trouble isn't as much with the newspaper as with the genuses connected with it. They are altogether too lovely for anything. *Vide* the last three copies of this thing that, by a very long stretch of courtesy, is called a newspaper.

THE most valuable Oriental mats in the world are owned by the Shah, the Sultan and the Maharaja of Baroda. The former two possess some valued at over \$2,000,000 each, and the latter, one ornamented with pearls and diamonds is said to be worth \$50,000. The largest mat ever manufactured, however—a splendid work of art—is owned by the Carlton Club in London.

A HONGKOK contemporary announces that the interesting ceremony, styled in Siamese *sangkut*, connected with the reception of H. R. H. the Crown Prince into the Buddhist priesthood was to have taken place at Wat Phra Keao on the 10th instant. The ceremony over, the belloved was to have been conducted in state to Wat Brahamawat and there reside during the prescribed period of seclusion.

A PROFESSIONAL gambler named Tang Wa, and a servant in the employ of Inspector Hansen were charged by the latter before Mr. Wise to-day, with having attempted to bribe him (the Inspector) whilst in the execution of his duty. They offered him \$1 a day, if he would shut his eyes as to the gambling which is carried on in a certain establishment, but no old bird is to be caught with chaff, and the Inspector promptly arrested them. Committed for trial at next sessions.

Mudge (who has sworn off)—"Doctor, I stepped on a banana-peel and received a pretty bad fall. I am afraid I have broken my wrist."

Doctor Bowles—"Let me see. No, there is nothing broken. Just bathe your wrist in whisky four or five times a day, and you will be all right."

Mudge—"Er—doctor, hadn't I better be carefully examined for internal injuries, too?"

FOR a long time past there has been a lively agitation going on in Cologne, with the object of making the Rhine below the city navigable for ships of the largest size, and the possibility of Cologne eventually becoming a seaport can no longer be overlooked. The *Kolnische Zeitung* says on this subject:—"The completion of the Rhine route to the sea is just as much a national affair as the North Sea and Baltic Canal. The one scheme is the complement of the other, uniting the Eastern portions of the Monachus with the Western."

A GENTLEMAN with the high sounding name of Paulino Antonio Rojas was charged before Mr. Wise to-day, at the instance of a lady called Maria Mathias, a married woman who complained that the defendant had come to her house and used abusive language towards her. The police also charged the forlorn Paulino with having broken a pane of plate glass whilst accommodated at the station. His friends are notified that a Magisterial clause was issued which will cause the family chair of the Rojas to be vacant for ten days to come.

A MEMBER of the Hongkong Club writes that the attempted "boycot" of the *Telegraph* in that select "Araby of the blest" has proved a miserable fiasco. It doesn't affect us personally one copper *cash*, but we are glad to find that, even in this rotten Colony, there are enough honest Englishmen to effectively frustrate the disgraceful arrangements of a crowd of interested scoundrels who exist in the smokiness of a never-ending but particularly changeable cult that has become proverbial. We are supposed to be receiving the German influence! We have received positive assurances to-day that such is not the case. *Now versus!*

A MAN far gone in consumption, when out walking, was accosted: "Ah, my friend, you walk slow." "Yes," he replied, "but I am going fast."

THE *Riversdale* is still ashore at Wanchai although every effort is being made to effect a speedy discharge of the vessel's cargo and is expected that this will be completed to-night. It is hoped that the *Riversdale* will be safely docked to-morrow.

Rannigan—"What's that you're shrivelling wid your swifkey, Flannigan?"
Flannigan—"Polynesian watered to share!"
Rannigan—"What does it taste like?"
Flannigan—"Tastes for all the world as if yer foot was aslap!"

For the especial benefit of those of our readers who bow down and worship the image that is clothed in purple and fine' raiment, we may mention that the King of Siam, attended by his Court, returned to Bangkok, from a tour of inspection, on the 1st inst.

A RATCH of thirty gamblers were arraigned before Mr. Wise today, charged with being either the keepers of common gambling houses or the frequenters thereof. The keepers had the privilege of "parlaying" \$25 a head, and the others \$5. No less than twenty-one of the crowd went to gaol for various periods.

"MORALIST" must wait till to-morrow. If the Acting Attorney-General cannot see his way to take the criminal proceedings our correspondent suggests—and which we had already under serious consideration—the question must become a question for public discussion. In Hongkong we cannot have one law for the Chinese and another for the Europeans, unless such an understanding is distinctly understood.

AT the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. A. G. Wise, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of a girl named, Sin Am, on the 1st inst. Evidence shewed that the occurrence was quite accidental, and that the accident arose through the eagerness of the deceased to board the *Thaisi*; her sample came in contact with the steamer's propeller and it was overturned. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned. We learn from a private source that Messrs. Douglas Laprade & Co., (although no blame whatever was attached to the steamer) have behaved in a most generous manner to the mother of the deceased girl. All honor to them.

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THE *Tageblatt* says: "England's interest lies on our side. Should France and Russia defeat the whole of us, we are not expected to live a week."

IN the House to-morrow Mr. Cameron will make the charge that Cochran, member of Parliament for East Northumbria, is guilty of selling Government patronage to the highest bidder.

THE *Freudenberg* was the partial destruction of the village of Koblens by a cloudburst. Half the houses were destroyed and many people and cattle were drowned.

THE cloudburst occurred at midnight. The railway loosened an avalanche, and forty people were drowned. The railway was destroyed for many miles.

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A dispatch from the province of Zeravshan, Asiatic Russia, states that Captain Barchewsky, the explorer, had arrived there from an expedition into Eastern Bohemia. The Captain reports that he there discovered large deposits of gold, lead, iron

To the minds of many natives, our two worthy doctors are nothing short of "josses," and it is their intention, so we hear, to carry them about in the large red gilded chairs at the next procession as such. The cures they have effected, in eye disease especially, are considered miraculous. The one cure of a case of fifteen years standing is talked of far and wide as too wonderful for mortal man to have accomplished. All honour to these professional gentleman who have earned for themselves such fame. But it is not the cure of eye disease alone that has lately been so much talked about as having been effected at the Native Hospital; the cases seem to cover the whole of "the ill to which human flesh is heir," and the cures are talked of as wonderful by the grateful patients and their friends. It is a most regretful circumstance that the subscriptions to such a useful institution as the Native Hospital should be failing off as they are.

As further evidence of the depression in native trade here, scores of shops and houses in the City and suburbs are noticed to be untenanted, many of them are offered for sale at half the original cost. A well-informed native attributes this solely to the rapid decline of the tea trade, which for the last three or four years has, while failing off, been at the same time unprofitable, and those engaged in it have had no money to spend. This is confirmed by others, and so many were connected with the trade one way and another, that we can quite believe it. The settlement next week (the 12th and 13th days of the 8th moon) will, it is said, not pass by without a great deal of trouble to very many, and those who are able to tide it over will have a disagreeable time to look forward to at the next settlement, the Chia New Year, unless some great change comes about in trade in the meantime. The once flourishing Foochow is at present in a very bad way. —*Echo.*

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 4th.

I wrote you several weeks ago that the assistant manager in the office of Foreign Affairs at Nanking was in Chinkiang co-operating with the Taotai and the officials from Tanyang, Kia-yin, Tongchow, Jukao, Wusich and Kinkwei in settling what damages were to be paid for the property destroyed during the riots in those places.

The Commission has finished its work, and has adjourned, but with the exception of Tanyang and Kinkwei, which I wrote you had been settled at \$12,000 and \$9,000, the public has been left in the dark as to what damages were allowed by the officials desirous to keep it a secret for the present.

During the storm that raged here last Tuesday night and Wednesday, there was, to say the least, a very unfortunate occurrence. A native boat which had taken refuge behind one of the buoys, and, contrary to the rules, —"necessarily knew no law"—had fled to some part of the bulk property, was cut loose to drift out to certain destruction. In a few moments it was swamped and three persons said to be drowned. The matter is being investigated by the Consul.

Our community was saddened yesterday morning by hearing of the sudden death during the night, from heart disease, of the wife of the Mr. D. A. Emery.

She was buried in the British Cemetery at 5 p.m., many friends being present to pay their last tribute of respect.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Our little community was again saddened by the sudden death of Mrs. D. A. Emery, resident here for many years. The past five years Mrs. Emery has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though suffering greatly with rheumatism she was seldom absent from service. During the last few years she had been a most zealous student of the Bible, and as vice-president took an active part in the Temperance Society, organized by the Ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

We will miss her much in our little congregation at the West Gate.

In the name of the family we tender sincerest thanks to all the friends for their attendance at the funeral service. —*N. C. Daily News.*

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 3rd.

Yesterday evening Hankow was startled by the receipt of telegrams from Ichang stating that all foreign property there, with the exception of the Custom House and Consulate, had been destroyed by a mob, no lives being lost. The news was no doubt, known as soon in Shanghai, as here. We fully expected that further particulars would have been obtainable to-day, but none have come to hand. The steamship *Kung-kuo* which left Ichang only ten hours before the riot, has just arrived, but all was perfectly quiet when she left. The steamship *Pao-chia* is also due down, has not as yet left Ichang. She is probably being detained there, with the residents on board, until another steamer arrives up to relieve her. As to the telegraph, although they say in the office the wires are all right, it is doubtful, no further messages have arrived.

In the absence of definite information it is useless to speculate as to the causes and extent of the riot. No doubt these fierce and uncontrollable beings, the Chinese people, who pay no regard to Imperial edicts or Imperial proclamations, will have to bear the blame, as well as ultimately pay the damages, which the virtuous Chinese officials, who of course did all in their power to avert the calamity, will cheerfully collect from them in due time.

Supposing, however, the enemy is mainly to be found amongst the officials themselves, one can see how these rioters enable them to score at least a couple of points—the necessary executions will enliven the people against foreigners, while the handing of the money will benefit their own private finances. One ought not to be surprised, but when our Viceroy himself, who is not only one of the biggest, but also one of the best of the officials, can, at the same time, employ one secretary to write his vigorous proclamations denouncing the rioters, and another, who happens to have received a foreign education, to write, for the foreign public, an equally vigorous "defense" of these same rogues, and a denunciation of the riot—of course he can do this, it is hard to keep a man wondering what tricks the rank and file may not be up to.

Hankow is to have a native newspaper, and the wonder is, how it has been left so long without one. There is no other centre in China where such a venture could be tried with bright prospects of success, and there has been no other time apparently when the Chinese seemed more determined to keep up the supply of important news. May the *Han-pao* fully realize the expectations of its able editor and proprietor, Mr. Chas. Budd!

The *Archer* has arrived to relieve the *Swallow*, if the latter be not detained through this fresh outbreak. All is perfectly quiet here. The students are gathering in their thousands for the approaching triennial examination, but they appear to be on their good behaviour. Our summer is going at last, and we note it go with regret, although it has not been of the usual tiger hand of fierceness this year. —*N. C. Daily News.*

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 3rd.

The Chu K'ao was escorted into the city to-day and has taken up his quarters at the P'u-ku, the largest Buddhist monastery in Nanking, and probably the largest in Central China. It was built by the late Viceroy Tien-feng for his adopted son who was made abbot. I gave a description of the place and an account of its eccentric abbot some time ago. Since the death of his patron the young monk has had to travel a thorny road and a short time since was expelled from the Order on charges of immorality. The monastery, it is reported, is to be taken by the government for official uses. The Yu-lan-festival was observed during the last two or three days throughout the city, and altars were erected along the principal streets for the worship of Tien-tian and prayers for the release of souls from torment, but, owing to the action of the officials as reported in my last letter, the shrine of this famous hermit has not been visited by such large crowds as usual and the observance has been very quiet.

There is a great deal of cholera in the city, but it is impossible to get any reliable estimate of the rate of mortality.

It is reported from the *Yamins* here that the French priests at Tanyang and Wusich have settled for \$7,000 and \$9,000 respectively.

There is a great deal of talk on the streets of the prospect of war with the foreign powers and more particularly of the certainty of rebellion in any case. The proposed opening of Human to foreign intercourse is viewed with great displeasure by all classes. —*N. C. Daily News.*

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 1st.

A provincial capital is taught its dignity in the eighth moon of each third year; its streets are thronged with long-robed, large-spectacled gentlemen who inform the world at large by every fold of drapery, every swagger of gait, every curve of hall, that they are the aristocracy of the most ancient empire of the world. Wuchang has now from twelve to fifteen thousand bachelors of arts—to use Western terminology for convenience sake—within its walls who have come from the far borders of the province for the examination for the provincial degree. About one half per cent. will be successful, thousands of them know they haven't the shadow of a chance, but literary etiquette blinds them to appear, and indeed they are liable to punishment should they fail to show themselves. In the wake of these Confucian scholars comes a route of all manner of traders, painters, scroll-sellers, tea-pot vendors, candle-merchants, spectacle-mongers, etc., etc., servants and friends swell the number; and there can be little doubt that this examination makes a difference of some forty or fifty thousand to the resident population.

In the great examination hall, which is composed of a series of pens, shut off from each other in little rows of twenty or thirty, and the view of which from the Snake Hill in the centre of the city is suggestive of a huge cattle-market, there is accommodation for little over ten thousand candidates. A preliminary course of wedging is therefore necessary. The Literary Chancellor takes the opportunity to exclude the least competent during his most recent visit to the various prefectures of the province; but all those not excluded are required to present themselves in batches at his examination hall in Wuchang during the latter half of the seventh moon. The instance upon exact observance of rule of academic propriety is very strict. A candidate may be excluded, not only for incompetence, but writing his name in the wrong place, for tearing or blotting his examination paper etc. What would candidates at an English university examination say of this survival of the rules of the nursery? But in China propriety is omnipotent, and yet mediocrities in so far infallibly brought to the front as might be imagined.

After each examination a list of candidates allowed to compete for honours is published and the easy forms for each county are prepared with the proper names and particular duly inscribed. The ancestors of the candidate for three generations must be recorded, they must be free from stain of *Yam* service, prostitution, the harlot's trade, the theatre and out-province birth, or the candidate would not have attained his first degree. With the easy forms, three hundred each are presented to each candidate for food during the ordeal.

The lists being thus prepared, on the sixth day of the eighth moon (Tuesday, 8th September in 1891), the sombre and hard-working city takes a holiday to witness the ceremony of "entering the curtain," i.e., opening the examination hall. For days cooler have been pumping water into great tanks, droves of pigs have been driven into the enclosure, doctors, tailors, cooks, coffins, printers, etc., etc., have been massed within the hall for possible needs. And now the Imperial Commissioners are escorted by the examination officials to the place. A dozen district magistrates have been appointed to superintend within the walls, as many more outside two Taotai have office inside, and the Governor (Futai) is also to be locked up during the eight days of examination. The editor of this more modern work is a Kiangsu man named Koh Shih-sien, who is said to be occupying a high position now in the Hanlin Yuen at Peking. The foulest things in the book appear to be from his pen. If in England any "lewd fellow" of the baser sort would commit to print such vile and filthy statements as this accomplished Chinese scholar has done, both he and his publisher would be liable to find themselves in prison. The entire work consists of 120 books which are published in Shanghai in 32 vols. It first appeared in 1888 and is apparently printed from metal type. It is a sequel or supplement to an earlier collection of public documents published many years ago under a similar name. The editor of this more modern work is a Kiangsu man named Koh Shih-sien, who is said to be occupying a high position now in the Hanlin Yuen at Peking. The entire collection of documents bears on its title page the name of Wang Wen-shao, formerly Governor of Hunan, and it may be said to be published under his patronage. A complimentary preface speaking of the work as invaluable, is written by Yu Yuen, sometime Literary Chancellor of the province of Honan, who also himself is the author of several papers in the book. Altogether there are between one and two thousand documents given, bearing on a variety of subjects such as Education, Principles of Government, Naval and Military Affairs, etc. The last twenty books are devoted to foreign affairs under various headings. The most objectionable passages occur in papers that treat of missions, but other parts are exceedingly objectionable, and it is evident that no small amount of ill-will which missions awaken is due to the fact that they are supposed to be working for a political end, using religion to cover their real design of bringing China under foreign dominion. The terms "barbarian" and "uncivilized" are constantly applied to foreigners; even the term "demon" appears sometimes and that in a memorial addressed to the throne. Thus in a document contained in Book 101 written by Liu Yun-ko, sometime Governor of Chekiang, the word "barbarian" that regularly employed to describe the foreigner, though he also speaks of opening ports or carrying on trade with the "demon."

The above extracts show the temper and the bent of this writer's mind. He hates the foreigner, merchant and missionary alike; the one is a thief and the other a villain. He has more to say in abuse of both, but the passage already translated suffice to explain what he thinks of us and what would be our fate if he could obtain the desires of his heart.

Yuen, but he has been dead now for some years. His wrath seems to have been especially awakened by some utterances of Sir Thomas Wade and Sir Robert Hart on the relations of China with foreign countries and on the development of the mineral and other resources of the Chinese Empire, and he addresses himself in reply, to Sir Thomas Wade. After some introductory observations he says i "Foreigners like to come to China; the Chinese do not desire to go to foreign lands. In this the feelings of the Chinese and of foreigners are different. In the matter of trading and making profit for the support of oneself and one's family the feelings of the Chinese and of foreigners are exactly alike. But those who come from Western lands to trade with us all do so that they may get some profit out of us, and snatch from us the means of gain. This is all according to treaty; but I fear we have not yet got to the end of Western plans. What are the Chinese going to depend on (by and by) for support? It is said that in ten years the treaties will be altered. Your Excellencies say that foreigners will ask for other things and will get them, and they will go on asking till they get all they want. If one examines this matter calmly (it appears) what they want is what we Chinese cannot grant, and that is the plain truth. China from north to south and from east to west is to have foreign railways and carriage roads. The mountains and the rivers of China, the natural barriers of the country, are to be treated by foreigners according to their will, the mountains to be levelled and the rivers filled up just as they please. When they are allowed to do what they like, then they will be happy. The myriads of the Chinese people are to serve them, the millions of Chinese wealth are to go into their treasures, the countless acres of China with its houses and fields are to pay to them tax, all fish, flesh, and fowl are to obey their impious voice, and are to delight their eyes and ears by reason of their abundance. Foreigners must take everything, and nothing, short of that will do. But if, we were only one ten-thousandth part of that you wanted, you can't have it. We the Chinese people will rise in mass and thrust our swords into the foreigners' bellies. Wealth, goods, minerals and treasure western people know how to love, but they do not know what is detestable. These things (i.e. ill-gotten wealth) must be called a poison in the system, and a cancer reaching to the bone. Into our lands and houses and fields foreigners can come, but they will not leave them. They will be driven forward and taken in nets and traps and pitfalls." They write with everything and busy themselves in disturbing everything. We will surround them and keep a look-out for them, and hem them in, and at every point they will find trouble. And why all this? Because they disregard the feelings of humanity and the laws of Heaven and only regard force. Do not be astonished. Your Excellency only sees the present tangled gain, enjoyed by foreigners, and you do not know the unseen loss which is coming on them at another time or how great it will be."

Then comes a passage about missions, and about the superiority of Chinese teaching to Christianity. In China, he says, people have not to be *exhort* to follow the teaching of the sage. Everybody, from the Emperor to the common people, all follow it as a matter of course, unless they wish to be like the beasts. But the missionaries use all sorts of foolish and wrong methods to make converts and after all only get hold of coolies, country women, and ignorant people, and even these only outwardly yield assent; when the missionaries do not see them, they worship idols and their ancestors. Even Buddhism and Taoism are incomparably superior to Christianity. "But," he goes on, "foreigners in wishing their religion to spread in China use this pretext to cover another idea. The Chinese do not believe, and they know it, but they have a plan. They do a little charity in feeding the people, and by small acts of virtue impress the eye and the ear and delude the people with talk about great happiness and abundant rewards, and so they deceive their hearts and transform their inner being, till they are befooled so that they cannot return to their former state. Their converts regard neither gain nor loss, neither life nor death, but what they are told they simply follow. When there is no trouble in the Empire they act as soldiers in ambush, but when once trouble suddenly springs up our Christians appear like a cloud and with one consent rebel against their rulers. What a calamity to China! The Chinese know it and therefore are the more unwilling to become Christians, and even though the authorities did not forbid men to become Christians they would themselves tell others not to do so."

Sir Robert Hart seems to have spoken of a possible conflict between China and foreign Powers which might end in the disintegration of the Empire. The passing away of the Imperial power would, this writer says, be fatal from a gain to western countries. "Who is it?" he asks, "who to-day allows foreign trade and foreign missions?" It is the Emperor, but the people do not want it. However, although they do not want it, there is the Emperor and there are the Emperor's commands to his ministers to negotiate treaties with foreign ambassadors, and no one in the Empire dares to disobey, but this is one great and clear result of China being under the rule of an absolute monarch. Suppose now the Emperor should at some future date issue a proclamation saying "The treaties with foreign countries have many inconveniences for the people of China. For myself I cannot decide (on their renewal), the people may decide the matter for themselves." The people would oppose the foreigner, and energetically with accumulated passion and deep hatred oppose the foreigner. At the news of this proclamation even the little children would prepare themselves and take up spear and cudgel and go forward against the foreigner regardless of danger."

The above extracts show the temper and the bent of this writer's mind. He hates the foreigner, merchant and missionary alike; the one is a thief and the other a villain. He has more to say in abuse of both, but the passage already translated suffice to explain what he thinks of us and what would be our fate if he could obtain the desires of his heart.

(To be continued.)

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Bey of Tunis is sending one of his sons on a visit to Paris.

Small pox is ravaging the villages on the eastern coast of Jutland.

Sara Bernhardi's recent tour in Australia is to be written up by a "journalist."

The output of gold in Venezuelan mines in

1890 amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

The largest library in the world is the Imperial

of Paris, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

Baron de Gondouze, of Paris, has made a

deal to control all the under rubber in the market.

France will paint all her gun-boats a dull

sulphur gray, to render them indistinguishable.

A Mongolian steamer, which recently arrived

at Suez, was fired at from the Turkish fort.

A special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco

has passed through Cadias on its way to Madrid.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming's relatives and

friends are being socially ostracized for their

loyalty to him.

QUEEN'S ROAD
HONGKONG
TRADING CO. LTD.

NEW GOODS
NOW SHOWING

TAILORS
AND
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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Quinte Saturday 26th Sept.

Galle Tuesday 20th October.

Bright Thursday 12th Nov.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 26th September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. To Liverpool and London 325.00 To Paris and Bremen 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 4th September, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of India. | Tuesday ... | Sept 22nd.

Empress of Japan. | Tuesday ... | Oct. 13th.

Empress of China. | Tuesday ... | Nov. 10th.

THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA," 5,000 tons, Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., with Her Majesty's Mills, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	W. M. O. M.	Prepaid return.
	4 mos.	12 mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Equimau, New Westminster, B.C.	225	335
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.	225	335
Portland, Ore., San Francisco.	255	383
Banff, Calgary, Alta.	275	413
Winnipeg, Man.	285	428
To Minneapolis, St. Paul	295	443
Duluth, Minn.	305	517
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	305	534
Milwaukee, Wis.	305	543
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	310	466
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	315	575
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.	325	595
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	335	605
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.	345	615
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	355	625
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	365	635
Liverpool and London, via Liverpool.	375	645
Paris, via Liverpool and London.	385	655
Havre, via Liverpool.	395	665
Bremen, Hamburg.	405	675
	335	555

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and class steamer and rail; also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Freight must be sent to our Office with address marked to call at 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro. | Thursday 8th Oct.

China (via Honolulu) ... Saturday 10th Oct.

City of Peking Wednesday 25th Nov.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 8th October, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.

To Liverpool and London 325.00

To Paris and Bremen 345.00

To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

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Winnipeg, Man.	285	428
To Minneapolis, St. Paul	295	443
Duluth, Minn.	305	517
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	305	534
Milwaukee, Wis.	305	543
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	310	466
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	315	575
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.	325	595
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	335	605
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.	345	615
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	355	625
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	365	635
Liverpool and London, via Liverpool.	375	645
Paris, via Liverpool and London.	385	655
Havre, via Liverpool.	395	665
Bremen, Hamburg.	405	675
	335	555

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DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, they will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and the SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold), at the Office until

the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

Orders for REPARATIONS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive immediate attention.

In the event of complaint being made necessary, communication with the Underwriters is requested, with immediate step will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, CHRONOMETERS, MANU-

FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,